CONTENTS

	Page
Studies in Inheritance of Certain Characters of Crosses between Dairy and Beef Breeds of Cattle. JOHN W. GOWEN	1
Condition of Fertilizer Potash Residues in Hagerstown Silty Loam Soil. WILLIAM FREAR and E. S. ERB	59
Hardening Process in Plants and Developments from Frost Injury. R. B. HARVEY	83
Chemistry of Sweet-Clover Silage in Comparison with Alfalfa Silage. C. O. SWANSON and E. L. TAGUE	113
Effect of Hydrocyanic-Acid Gas under Vacuum Conditions on Subterranean Larvæ. E. R. SASSCER and H. L. SANFORD	133
Catalase and Oxidase Content of Seeds in Relation to Their Dormancy, Age, Vitality, and Respiration. WILLIAM CROCKER and GEORGE T. HARRINGTON	137
The Meadow Plant Bug, Miris dolabratus. HERBERT OSBORN	175
Angular-Leafspot of Cucumber: Dissemination, Overwintering, and Control. EUBANKS CARSNER	201
Plasticity of Biologic Forms of Puccinia graminis. E. C. STAKMAN, F. J. PIEMEISEL, and M. N. LEVINE	221
Experiments in Field Technic in Plot Tests. A. C. ARNY and H. K. HAYES	251
Fumigation of Cattleya Orchids with Hydrocyanic-Acid Gas. E. R. SASSCER and H. F. DIETZ	263
Net Energy Values of Alfalfa Hay and of Starch. HENRY PRENTISS ARMSBY and J. AUGUST FRIES	269
Soil Factors Affecting the Toxicity of Alkali. F. S. HARRIS and D. W. PITTMAN	287
Soil Acidity as Affected by Moisture Conditions of the Soil. S. D. CONNER	321
Determining the Absolute Salt Content of Soils by Means of the Freezing-Point Method. GEORGE J. BOUYOUCOS and M. M. MCCOOL	331
Sweet-Potato Storage Rots. L. L. HARTER, J. L. WEIMER, and J. M. R. ADAMS	337
Physiological Studies of Normal and Blighted Spinach. RODNEY H. TRUE, OTIS F. BLACK, JAMES W. KELLY, H. H. BUNZELL, LON A. HAWKINS, SAMUEL L. JODIDI, and EDWARD H. KELLOGG	369
Further Studies on Brisket Disease. GEORGE H. GLOVER and I. E. NEWSOM	409

Page

Observations on an Outbreak of Favus. B. A. BEACH and J. G. HALPIN 415
Contributions to the Biology of Fruit-Fly Parasites in Hawaii. C. E. PEMBERTON and H. F. WILLARD 419
Observations and Experiments on Intestinal Trichinæ. BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ 467
Experiments on the Value of Greensand as a Source of Potassium for Plant Culture. RODNEY H. TRUE and FRED W. GEISE ... 483
Effect of Farm Manure in Stimulating the Yields of Irrigated Field Crops. C. S. SCOFIELD 493
Relation of Inorganic Soil Colloids to Plowsole in Citrus Groves in Southern California. CHARLES A. JENSEN 505
Seedling Diseases of Conifers. CARL HARTLEY, T. C. MERRILL, and ARTHUR S. RHOADS 521
Histological Studies on Potato Leafroll. ERNST F. ARTSCHWAGER 559
Bacteriological Studies on Alfalfa Silage. O. W. HUNTER 571
Brown Canker of Roses, Caused by Diaporthe umbrina. ANNA E. JENKINS 593
Effect of Carbon Disulphid and Toluol upon Nitrogen-Fixing and Nitrifying Organisms. P. L. GAINEY 601
Multiple Pipette Holder for the Distribution of Serum for the Complement-Fixation Test. FRANCOIS H. REYNOLDS 615
Parasitism, Morphology, and Cytology of Cronartium ribicola. REGINALD H. COLLEY 619
Further Data on the Susceptibility of Rutaceous Plants to Citrus-Canker. H. ATHERTON LEE 661
Index 667

ERRATA AND AUTHORS' EMENDATIONS

Page 68, first table, last column, "0.0177" should read "0.0117."
Page 72, next to last line, "0.0352" should read "0.0252."
Page 74, fifth line, "celloid" should read "colloid."
Page 477, legends for figures 2 and 3, "Trichina" should read "Trichinella."
Page 482, fifth citation the title of the book ends with the word "Heidelberg." The words "Von Christ" which follow are part of the name of Fuchs and should read "Von Christ Jos. Fuchs und, etc."

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

STUDIES IN INHERITANCE OF CERTAIN CHARACTERS OF CROSSES BETWEEN DAIRY AND BEEF BREEDS OF CATTLE

Page

PLATE 1. A.—Eventime 4th: This is a good Aberdeen-Angus cow of rather light fleshing. B.—Hearthbloom: The rounded blocky conformation is typical of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. C.—Orono Netta: Note the typical horns thrown up well over the head 58

PLATE 2. A.—Lady Primrose's Governor of the Fountain: This imported bull presents the characteristic conformation and white markings of the Guernsey breed. B.—Creusa's Lady: The illustration of this Guernsey cow is inserted to show the large areas of white interspersed with cream-colored hair typical of the coat of this breed. C.—This Holstein-Friesian bull is of excellent constitution and vigor. He is the father of a good number of our crossbreds 58

PLATE 3. A.—Lakeland's Poet: This Jersey bull exhibits the dark type of pigmentation at one end of the range of coat colors characteristic of the breed. B.—Lassie of M. F.: The light pigmentation of the coat of this Jersey exhibits one end of the range of coat colors characteristic of the Jersey breed. C.—Crossbred 6: The characteristic shape of the head and carriage of horns show plainly the Ayrshire blood of this F_1 bull from a Holstein-Friesian × Ayrshire cross 58

PLATE 4. A.—Crossbred 9: This crossbred is essentially of the beef type. B.—Crossbred 11: This animal is distinctly an intermediate between the Holstein-Friesian and the Jersey. C.—Crossbred 14: Another Holstein-Friesian-Jersey cross; this time a bull 58

PLATE 5. A.—Crossbred 15: This F_1 female out of a Jersey × Aberdeen-Angus cross shows the characteristic polled condition of the females of the Aberdeen-Angus crosses. B.—Crossbreed 19: A typical freemartin born twin with No. 18. C.—Crossbred 23: A Holstein-Friesian × Jersey bull, showing white hind feet and switch 58

PLATE 6. A.—Crossbred 28: This F_2 bull comes from the cross of a black F_1 bull Aberdeen-Angus-Guernsey × Guernsey. B.—Crossbred 21: This bull is the progeny of Kayan (Aberdeen-Angus clean-polled bull) mated with Dot Alaska (Ayrshire) 58

HARDENING PROCESS IN PLANTS AND DEVELOPMENTS FROM FROST INJURY.

PLATE A. 1.—A cabbage leaf showing the chlorophyll distribution in the intumescences. 2.—A cabbage leaf showing the comparative peroxidase reaction given in the tumor and leaf cells with tetramethylparaphenylenediamine 112

PLATE 7. A.—Injected areas of cabbage leaves photographed by transmitted light immediately after freezing. B.—Injected areas of tomato leaves photographed by transmitted light immediately after freezing 112

PLATE 8. A.—Tomato leaf showing the collapse of the palisade in the frozen areas. B.—Crystals of calcium malo-phosphate in the injected areas of cabbage leaves photographed by polarized light. C.—Young tumor of cabbage leaf three days after freezing, showing large nuclei and multinucleate cells 112

Page

PLATE 9. A.—Distribution of the intumescences on cabbage leaves. B.—Intumescences on cabbage leaves photographed by transmitted light.... 112

PLATE 10. A.—Section of cabbage tumor after seven days, showing the chains of cells beginning at the epidermis and areas of small cells in active division in the center of the leaf. B.—Section of cabbage tumor after two weeks' growth..... 112

PLATE 11. A.—Cabbage plants showing the relative injury to hardened (H) and nonhardened (NH) plants after exposure for the time given on the label in minutes to a temperature of −3° C. B.—Tomato plants showing the relative injury to plants from the greenhouse (NH) and from coldframes (H) after exposure for the time given on the labels in minutes to −1.5° C. The plants from the coldframes were not frozen..... 112

THE MEADOW PLANT BUG, MIRIS DOLABRATUS

PLATE 12. *Miris dolabratus:* A.—*a*, Eggs in grass stem, all hanging in one direction; *b*, eggs in grass stem placed in opposite directions; *c*, same as upper part of *b*, more enlarged; *d* and *e*, eggs in clover stems. B.—Eggs at left; *1*, first instar; *2*, second instar; *3*, third instar; *3+*, third instar more mature; *4*, fourth instar; *5*, fifth instar; *6*, adult male above, female below..... 200

ANGULAR-LEAFSPOT OF CUCUMBER: DISSEMINATION, OVERWINTERING, AND CONTROL

PLATE 13. A.—Cucumber leaf five days after inoculation with *Bacterium lachrymans*, showing severe infection. B.—Plant a, photographed seven days after inoculation with *Bact. lachrymans*, shows considerable stunting as compared with the uninoculated control, plant b..... 220

PLATE 14. Stomatal movement in relation to infection..... 220

PLATE 15. A.—Overwintering on seed: Natural infections on cotyledons of seedling grown in steamed sand from commercial seed which had been kept in storage for seven months after harvesting. B.—Picker dissemination. C.—Dissemination by rain..... 220

PLATE 16. A.—Seedling infection resulting from seed inoculation with *Bacterium lachrymans*. B.—Cucumber fruit showing small, watersoaked, circular spots with white centers resulting from natural infections with angular-leafspot..... 220

PLASTICITY OF BIOLOGIC FORMS OF PUCCINIA GRAMINIS

PLATE 17. A, B.—*Puccinia graminis tritici* from *Hordeum jubatum* (Moorhead, Minn.) on rye after having previously spent 2 urediniospore generations on rye, 4 on barley, 1 on rye, 2 on wheat, and 5 more on barley. C.—*Puccinia graminis tritici* from *Hordeum jubatum*, originally from Moorhead, Minn., but with subsequent history of R_2—B_4—R_1—W_2—B_5—R_1..... 250

PLATE 18. A.—*Puccinia graminis tritici* from *Hordeum jubatum*, originally from Moorhead, Minn., but with subsequent history of R_2—B_4—R_1—W_2—B_5—R_1: Small uredinia and sharp flecks on rye. B, C.—*Puccinia graminis tritici* on wheat..... 250

FUMIGATION OF CATTLEYA ORCHIDS WITH HYDROCYANIC-ACID GAS

PLATE 19. *Cattleya schroederae* five months after having been fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas at the rate of 1 ounce per 100 cubic feet of space.... 268

PLATE 20. Examining a case of cattleyas before fumigation at the port of New York..... 269

SWEET-POTATO STORAGE-ROTS

Page

PLATE 21. A.—Sweet-potato softrot, caused by *Rhizopus nigricans*. B.—Sweet-potato ringrot, caused by *Rhizopus nigricans*..... 368

PLATE 22. A.—Blackrot of sweet-potato slips caused by *Sphaeronema fimbriatum*. B.—Blackrot on a bedded sweet potato..... 368

PLATE 23. A.—A sweet potato with four blackrot spots caused by *Sphaeronema fimbriatum* taken from a storage house in November. B.—The same sweet potato shown in A after being kept in an ice box for two months..... 368

PLATE 24. A.—An originally healthy sweet potato sprayed with the spores of *Sphaeronema fimbriatum* and confined in a moist chamber. B.—A typical blackrot spot on a sweet potato as usually found at digging time or in storage. C.—Cross sections of blackrot sweet potatoes, showing the depth to which the fungus will sometimes penetrate..... 368

PLATE 25. A.—A sweet potato decayed by the Java blackrot fungus, *Diplodia tubericola*. B.—A sweet potato decayed by the dryrot fungus, *Diaporthe batatatis*..... 368

PLATE 26. A.—A section through a sweet potato partially decayed by the foot-rot fungus, *Plenodomus destruens*. B.—Sweet-potato scurf, caused by *Monilochaetes infuscans*. C.—A sweet potato entirely covered with scurf..... 368

PLATE 27. A.—A cross section of a sweet potato decayed by *Mucor racemosus* at a temperature of 5° C. B.—A longitudinal section of a sweet potato decayed by *Alternaria* sp. C.—A portion of a sweet potato probably decayed by *Penicillium* sp. D.—A cross section of a sweet potato showing the characteristic appearance of the rot caused by *Botrytis cinerea*. E.—A cross section of a sweet potato almost completely decayed by *Epicoccum* sp. F.—A longitudinal section of a partly decayed sweet potato..... 368

FURTHER STUDIES ON BRISKET DISEASE

PLATE 28. A.—Livers of normal calf and one affected with brisket disease. B.—Hearts of normal animal and one that died of brisket disease. C.—Case 33, a heifer showing the characteristic symptoms of the brisket disease.. 414

PLATE 29. A.—Interlobular connective tissue in the liver of an animal dead of brisket disease. B.—Fatty accumulation in the liver in early stage of brisket disease..... 414

PLATE 30. A.—Edema around one of the arterioles in the kidney. B.—Malpighian body in the kidney of an animal dead of brisket disease..... 414

OBSERVATIONS ON AN OUTBREAK OF FAVUS

PLATE 31. Bird affected with favus: A pronounced case showing involvement of the comb, face, and neck..... 418

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE BIOLOGY OF FRUIT-FLY PARASITES IN HAWAII

PLATE 32. Oviposition of fruit-fly parasites: A.—*Diachasma tryoni* ovipositing into fruit-fly larva in fruit of *Mimusops elengi*. B, C, D.—*Tetrastichus giffardianus* ovipositing into fruit-fly larva. E.—*Galesus silvestrii* ovipositing into fruit-fly puparium..... 466

EXPERIMENTS ON THE VALUE OF GREENSAND AS A SOURCE OF POTASSIUM FOR PLANT CULTURE

PLATE 33. Sand cultures with potassium salts: A.—I, Turkey Red wheat. Potassium supplied in potassium nitrate. II, Red clover. Potassium supplied in potassium nitrate. B.—I, Turkey Red wheat. Potassium supplied in potassium chlorid. II, Red clover. Potassium supplied in potassium chlorid. C.—I, Turkey Red wheat. Potassium supplied in potassium sulphate. II, Red clover. Potassium supplied in potassium sulphate..... 492

Page

PLATE 34. Cultures with greensand deposits: A.—Red clover. Potassium supplied in greensand deposits from Red Bank, N. J. I, Series with greensand marl from upper stratum. II, Series with greensand from lower stratum. B.—Turkey Red wheat. Potassium supplied in greensand deposits from Red Bank, N. J. C.—I, Turkey Red wheat. Potassium supplied in greensand marl from Pamunkey Valley, Va. II, Red clover. Potassium supplied in greensand marl from Pamunkey Valley, Va..... 492

SEEDLING DISEASES OF CONIFERS

PLATE B. 1. Normal damping-off on western yellow pine; caused usually by *Corticium vagum*, *Fusarium* spp., or *Pythium debaryanum*. 2, 3. Blacktop damping-off on jack pine; probably caused by *Trichoderma* sp. 4. Whitespot injury, common type, on western yellow pine; usually due to excessive heat at soil surface. 5. Whitespot lesion, one-sided type, on western yellow pine; due to heat. 6. Late damping-off resulting from inoculation with *Pythium debaryanum* on red pine more than 5 weeks old. 7. Wind injury to jack pine..... 558

HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON POTATO LEAFROLL

PLATE C. Camera-lucida drawing of diseased tissues of the Irish potato: 1.—Tranverse section of an internal phloem group showing initial stage in formation of intercellular spaces. 2.—Tranverse section of external phloem and pericycle showing the same condition. 3.—Tranverse section of interfascicular region of mature stem showing necrosis in xylem, cambium, medullary ray cells, and cortex. 4.—Transverse section of external phloem. 5.—Transverse section of internal phloem of mature stem, showing severe necrosis. 6.—Transverse section of internal phloem group, showing formation of a large intercellular cavity extending up to the protoxylem and involving a few cells of the phloem..... 570

PLATE 35. A.—Normal potato plant, Paul Kruger variety, Ithaca, N. Y., March, 1916. B.—Potato leafroll in Paul Kruger variety..... 570

PLATE 36. Typical potato leafroll in Early Rose variety..... 570

PLATE 37. Typical potato leafroll in Paul Kruger variety..... 570

PLATE 38. A.—A cross section through upper part of stem, showing necrosis in outer phloem and cortex. B.—Cross section through distal region of stem, showing formation of intercellular spaces in outer phloem and cortex. C.—Cross section through distal region of stem, showing formation of intercellular spaces between the cells of the inner phloem. D.—View of another phloem group showing cell wall thickening..... 570

PLATE 39. A.—Cross section through lateral bundle of petiole showing a diseased phloem group in the internal region and the effect of necrosis on the surrounding parenchyma. B.—Cross section of stem, showing an unusual type of necrosis..... 570

PLATE 40. A.—Cross section of stem showing granular deposit in cell of cortex and formation of intercellular spaces proceeding from the region of the fibers centripetally. B.—Cross section of stem showing large schizogenous cavity between cells of pericycle and cortex and centripetal advance of the formation of intercellular cavities..... 570

PLATE 41. A.—Section of middle portion of stem showing necrosis in cells of cortex and primary phloem. B.—Cross section of middle portion of stem showing diseased areas in pericycle and outer phloem..... 570

PLATE 42. A.—Cross section of internodal region of upper part of stem showing radial stretching of the elements of the pericycle. B.—Longitudinal section of nodal region of upper part of stem showing extent of necrosis..... 570

Page

PLATE 43. A.—Cross section of petiole of mature plant showing severe necrosis. B.—Cross section of nodal region of stem tip showing formation of large lysigenous cavities extending from cortex to pith and involving inner phloem groups and metasylem..... 570

PLATE 44. A.—Cross section of stem of mature plant, showing necrosis of internal phloem together with radial elongation of the cells of the perimedullary zone. B.—Enlarged view of a necrotic internal phloem group..... 570

PLATE 45. A.—Cross section of midrib of mature plants (Magnum Bonum), showing abnormal development of the vascular tissue with thickenings of the walls of the phloem adjacent to the fibers. B.—Cross section of petiole of mature plant, showing abnormally large development of the vascular tissue of the petiolar wings..... 570

BROWN CANKER OF ROSES, CAUSED BY DIAPORTHE UMBRINA

PLATE D. Rose cane showing lesion of the canker caused by *Diaporthe umbrina*. 600

PLATE 46. A.—Rose cane showing the appearance of the canker caused by *Coniothyrium fuckelii*. B.—A rose stem showing local infections produced by *Diaporthe umbrina*. C.—Culture of *Diaporthe umbrina* from stage B on a rose stem showing beaks of perithecia. D.—Culture on a rose stem from stage B showing spore masses extruded from pycnidia. E.—Pycnospore masses from culture shown in figure C..... 600

PLATE 47. *Diaporthe umbrina:* Results of inoculations A.—Control. B.—Rose stem showing infection produced by inoculation with stage B; cut rose stems placed in moist atmosphere under bell jars in the laboratory. C.—Control. D.—Rose stem showing infection produced by inoculation with stage B; rose plants in the greenhouse..... 600

PARASITISM, MORPHOLOGY, AND CYTOLOGY OF CRONARTIUM RIBICOLA

PLATE 48. *Cronartium ribicola* on *Pinus strobus:* A.—This figure illustrates the etiolated condition of the bark in the case of a comparatively young nodal infection. B.—This figure illustrates an internodal infection, somewhat older than that shown in figure A, in which the infection apparently originated at the base of the leaf fascicle (*a*)..... 660

PLATE 49. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—The edge of a pycnium in section. B.—Part of the same section showing the general relation of the elements which go to make up the sorus and their relation to the host cells beneath. C.—Tangential section in the xylem, showing the cut end of a ray and the manner in which a haustorium (*a*) may rise from the hyphæ in the ray and enter the lumen of the tracheid..... 660

PLATE 50. A.—A figure illustrating the relation of the pycnium (*a*), the heavy black line at the top, and young æcium, to the host tissue. B.—A section through a mature æcium, taken a little to one side of the break in the bark, to show the æciospore chains (*a*), the multilayered peridium (*b*), and the overlying host tissue. C.—A similar section showing a double pycnial layer (a, a_1), and the location of the cork cambium (*b*) which cuts out the old pycnium..... 660

PLATE 51. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—A median section through a young uredinium forming in the space beneath a stoma. B.—A section through the same uredinium as that shown in Plate 55, C, taken to one side of the break in the peridium, toward the edge of the sorus. C.—An internal uredinium from the cortex of *Ribes hirtellum*..... 660

88097°—20——2

Page

PLATE 52. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—A section of a young telial column. B.—A later stage in the development of the telial column. C.—A longitudinal section of a mature column. D.—Higher power view of the same section, showing the arrangement of the individual spores, and the size of the nuclei. E.—A cross section of a small mature column..... 660

PLATE 53. *Cronartium ribicola:* A drawing to show the intimate relation of the mycelium of the parasite to the host cells..... 660

PLATE 54. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—A drawing of an infected 12-year-old main stem. B.—Drawing of a section through part of a young æcium showing the relation of the fertile cells with their denser protoplasmic contents to the overlying sterile cells, in which the cytoplasm and nuclei have begun to go to pieces..... 660

PLATE 55. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—A drawing of a median section through a very young uredinium. B.—A drawing of a median section through a young uredinium, somewhat older than that illustrated in figure A. C.—A drawing of a median section through a small mature uredinium..... 660

PLATE 56. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—A drawing of the cell relations near the edge of an æcium to illustrate the formation of the multilayered æcial peridium. B.—A drawing of a section through a mature peridium, taken from the same series as the photomicrograph in Plate 50, B. C.—A drawing of a short mature telial column in which the teliospores (*a*) have germinated, producing promycelia and sporidia (*b*)..... 660

PLATE 57. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—A mature teliospore from the tip of a column. B.—A mature teliospore from the side of a column. C.—A mature teliospore from the side of a column. D.—Five germinating teliospores from a longitudinal section of a column. E.—A germinating teliospore. F.—Early prophase of the primary division in the promycelium. G.—Late prophase of the primary division in the promycelium. H.—Early anaphase of the primary division in the promycelium. I.—Later anaphase than that shown in figure H. J, K.—Two anaphase stages of the primary division. L.—Late anaphase of the primary division. M.—End of the anaphase of the primary division. N.—The 2-celled promycelium. O.—Metaphase of the second division. P.—Telophase of the second division. Q.—The reorganizing nuclei after the second division. R.—The completed promycelium. S.—Surface view of a germinating promycelium. T.—The tip cell of a germinating promycelium. U.—A little later stage than the last. V.—Surface view of a tip cell of a promycelium bearing a sterigma and a nearly mature sporidium. W.—A mature sporidium. X, Y, Z.—Steps in the germination of the sporidia. AA.—Sectional view of a mature sporidium. BB.—Sectional view of a germinating sporidium. CC, DD.—Two stages in the formation of secondary sporidia. EE.—Midanaphase of the division of the sporidium nucleus. FF.—Late anaphase of the same. GG.—Sectional view of a binucleate sporidium. HH.—Two cells from the vegetative mycelium in the pine. II.—A definitely polarized nucleus from the vegetative mycelium in the pine, located just beneath the fertile layer of the young æcium..... 660

PLATE 58. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—The elements of the pycnium. B.—An active thin-walled haustorium from a pine host cell. C, D, E.—Old haustoria. F.—Telophase of division of one of the cells of the fertile layer to form a sterile cell. G.—A newly formed sterile cell. H.—A large polarized nucleus from the fertile layer. I.—An æcial basal cell resulting from the fusion of two adjacent cells of the fertile layer. J.—A diagram of a basal cell resulting from the fusion of two cells from different levels. K.—A

Page

diagram of a trinucleate irregular basal cell from the tip of which a trinucleate æciospore initial has been cut off. L.—A diagram of part of an irregular compound fusion cell. M.—A basal cell with the nuclei in early prophase. N.—Part of a basal cell. O.—A later stage than the preceding. P.—Metaphase of the division in the basal cell. Q.—Early anaphase, a little later than the stage in figure P. R.—Midanaphase of the division. S.—A later stage of anaphase than in figure R. T.—Final anaphase. U.—Telophase. The two groups for each pole are still distinct. V.—Telophase. The two groups at each pole have condensed to single masses. W.—Prophase of the division in the æciospore initial. X.—Final telophase of the same. Y.—An æciospore chain in section view. Z.—A large mature æciospore in surface view. AA.—A nucleus from a mature æciospore.. 660

PLATE 59. *Cronartium ribicola:* A.—Germinating æciospores. B.—Sectional view of the æciospore wall showing the manner in which the germ tube is constricted. C.—A binucleate cell from the mycelium in a leaf of *Ribes* sp. D.—A binucleate haustorium from a host cell of *Ribes* sp. E.—A uredinial basal cell. The nuclei are in prophase. F.—Metaphase of the primary division in the basal cell. G.—Early anaphase of the same division. H.—A later stage of the anaphase. I.—Final anaphase. J.—A binucleate urediniospore initial. K.—Metaphase or early anaphase of the division in the initial. L.—Late anaphase in the initial. M.—Late anaphase group from the initial, for comparison with figure L. N.—A basal cell bearing a stalk cell surmounted by a nearly mature urediniospore (*a*), and a secondary urediniospore initial (*b*). O.—Metaphase of the secondary division in the basal cell, preparatory to the formation of a secondary urediniospore initial. P.—A mature urediniospore. Q.—A germinating urediniospore in sectional view. R.—A germinating urediniospore. S.—A telial basal cell. T.—Metaphase of the division in the telial basal cell. U.—Late anaphase of the same. V.—Final anaphase of the same. W.—Telophase of the same. X.—A diagram of a telial unit column. Y.—The two nuclei of the young teliospore just previous to fusion. Z.—The two nuclei in the process of fusion. AA.—The large fusion nucleus. BB.—The fusion nucleus, slightly decreased in size. CC.—The mature fusion nucleus..... 660

FURTHER DATA ON THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF RUTACEOUS PLANTS TO CITRUS CANKER

PLATE 60. Naturally occurring Citrus-canker lesions on leaves of *Chaetospermum glutinosa*..... 666

PLATE 61. A.—*Hesperethusa crenulata*, showing discolorations resulting from inoculations with *Pseudomonas citri*. B.—*Paramignya longipedunculata*, showing discolorations around punctures made with *P. citri* on leaves.... 666

PLATE 62. A.—*Atalantia citrioides*, showing positive results following inoculation with *Pseudomonas citri*. B.—*Fortunella hindsii*, showing results of inoculation with rain water on leaves. C.—*Fortunella hindsii*, showing results of inoculation with *P. citri* on leaves..... 666

PLATE 63. *Evodia ridleyei:* A.—Stem inoculated with tap water. B, C.—Two twigs inoculated with *Pseudomonas citri*..... 666

TEXT FIGURES

Studies in Inheritance of Certain Characters of Crosses between Dairy and Beef Breeds of Cattle

Page

Fig. 1. Service and birth records used at Maine Experiment Station..... 6

2. Diagram showing graphically the number and sex sequence of the births composing the crossbred herd..... 8

Hardening Process in Plants and Developments from Frost Injury

Fig. 1. Graph showing change of the hydrogen-ion concentration of cabbage-leaf juice on freezing. Freezing at point *x*, thawing at point *y*..... 99

2. Graph showing increase in acidity with increasing depression of the freezing point on concentration of cabbage juice. 1 and 2, midrib juice; 3 and 4, juice from leaf minus midrib..... 100

3. Titration graphs for cabbage juices: 1, juice from midrib; 2, juice from rest of leaf. Precipitation was observed at points marked "x"..... 102

Chemistry of Sweet-Clover Silage in Comparison with Alfalfa Silage

Fig. 1. Graphs showing the acidity in water and alcoholic extracts of silage; obtained by colorimetric titration with phenolphthalein..... 117

2. Graphs showing the quantity, in cubic centimeters, of alkali used in water and alcoholic extracts of silage; obtained by electrometric titration to P_H 7..... 121

3. Graphs showing quantity, in cubic centimeters, of alkali used in alcoholic extract of silage; comparison of colorimetric titrations with phenolphthalein, and electrometric titrations to P_H 7..... 122

4. Graphs showing quantity, in cubic centimeters, of alkali used in water extract of silage; comparison of colorimetric titrations with phenolphthalein, and electrometric titrations to P_H 8.3..... 124

5. Graphs showing quantity, in cubic centimeters, of alkali used in alcoholic extract of silage; comparison of colorimetric titrations, with phenolphthalein, and electrometric titrations to P_H 9.3..... 124

Catalase and Oxidase Content of Seeds in Relation to Their Dormancy, Age, Vitality, and Respiration

Fig. 1. Graphs showing the effect of the acidity of dioxogen upon the catalase activity of after-ripened peach seeds; also the buffer effect of the seed material: 1, 0.2 gm. of seed material, dioxogen neutralized; 2, 0.2 gm. of seed material, dioxogen not neutralized; 3, 0.05 gm. of seed material, dioxogen neutralized; 4, 0.05 gm. of seed material, dioxogen not neutralized..... 143

2. Graphs showing changes in viability and catalase activity in Johnson grass, caused by aging: Solid line=catalase, broken line=viability. 152

3. Graphs showing changes in viability and catalase activity in Johnson grass caused by heating air-dry seeds at 81° C. for various lengths of time: Solid line=catalase, broken line=viability..... 154

THE MEADOW PLANT BUG, MIRIS DOLABRATUS

Page

FIG. 1. *Miris dolabratus:* A, adult on timothy head in resting or feeding position; B, female ovipositing; C, eggs from oviduct, nearly or quite mature; D, mature egg ready for deposition; E, mature egg greatly enlarged showing membranous operculum..... 182

2. *Miris dolabratus:* Nymphs showing relative size of body and development of wing pads. A, first instar; B, second instar; C, third instar; D, fourth instar; E, fifth instar..... 185

3. *Miris dolabratus,* genital segments: A, female; B, male of fifth instar nymph; C, female; D, male of adult..... 186

4. *Miris dolabratus:* A–F, antennæ of nymphs; F, antenna of adult male drawn to same scale and showing relative lengths of segments..... 194

5. *Reduviolus ferus* L.: A, first instar; B, second instar; C, third instar; D, genital segments of female; E, fifth instar; F, adult male; G, genitalia of male..... 196

ANGULAR-LEAFSPOT OF CUCUMBER: DISSEMINATION, OVERWINTERING, AND CONTROL

FIG. 1. Cross section of epidermal portion of cucumber fruit fixed eight days after inoculation with *Bacterium lachrymans,* showing presence of bacteria in stoma and tissues below..... 208

2. Diagrams of cucumber fields to show relation of wind and drainage water to angular-leafspot dissemination..... 210

3. Diagram of cucumber field to illustrate picker dissemination of angular-leafspot..... 212

PLASTICITY OF BIOLOGIC FORMS OF PUCCINIA GRAMINIS

DIAGRAM 1. Results of inoculations with *Puccinia graminis* from *Agropyron repens* showing apparent bridging before biologic forms were isolated..... 229

2. Results of inoculations with *Puccinia graminis tritici* and *P. graminis secalis* from *Hordeum jubatum,* Moorhead, Minn..... 230

3. Results of inoculations with *Puccinia graminis* from *Agropyron smithii,* Mandan, N. Dak..... 231

4. Effect of intermediary hosts on *Puccinia graminis secalis* and *P. graminis tritici* from *Agropyron cristatum*..... 232

5. Results of inoculations made with *Puccinia graminis secalis* from *Hystrix patula*..... 233

6. Results of inoculations with *Puccinia graminis secalis* from *Agropyron repens* after various intermediary hosts..... 234

7. Results of attempts to increase the infection capabilities of *Puccinia graminis* from *Hordeum jubatum,* Minot, N. Dak..... 236

8. Results of successive transfers of *Puccinia graminis tritici* from *Agropyron tenerum* to barley and other hosts..... 238

9. Results of inoculations with *Puccinia graminis tritici* from *Hordeum jubatum* after various intermediary hosts..... 240

10. Results of inoculations with *Puccinia graminis avenae* from *Dactylis glomerata*..... 241

SOIL FACTORS AFFECTING THE TOXICITY OF ALKALI

FIG. 1. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in quartz sand of different sizes containing sodium chlorid..... 288

2. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in soils of different texture containing sodium chlorid added in various concentrations..... 289

Page

FIG. 3. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in soils of different texture containing sodium carbonate added in various concentrations. 290

4. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in soils of different texture containing sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 291

5. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in soils containing sodium chlorid added in various concentrations. 292

6. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in soils of different texture containing sodium carbonate added in various concentrations. 293

7. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in soils of different texture containing sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 294

8. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand with different amounts of garden soil containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 295

9. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand with different amounts of peat containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 296

10. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand with different amounts of manure containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 297

11. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand with different amounts of garden soil containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations 298

12. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand with different amounts of peat containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 299

13. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in sand with different amounts of manure containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 300

14. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in loam with different amounts of chaff containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 301

15. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in loam with different amounts of peat containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 303

16. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in loam with different amounts of manure containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 304

17. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations. 305

Page

FIG. 18. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand and loam maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations..... 306

19. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in loam maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate in various concentrations..... 307

20. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in loam and clay maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate added in various concentrations..... 308

21. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in clay maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations..... 310

22. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand and clay maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate in various concentrations..... 311

23. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand and clay maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate in various concentrations..... 312

24. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in sand and peat maintained at different concentrations and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations..... 313

25. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in loam and peat maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate added in various concentrations..... 316

26. Diagram showing the number of wheat plants up and the dry matter produced in 21 days in loam and manure maintained at different moisture contents and containing sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate in various concentrations..... 317

27. Graphs showing the percentage of normal yield of dry matter of wheat produced in 21 days with various concentrations of added sodium chlorid, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate..... 318

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE BIOLOGY OF FRUIT-FLY PARASITES IN HAWAII

FIG. 1. *Diachasma tryoni:* Egg just laid; length 0.48 mm..... 420

2. *Diachasma tryoni:* Egg mature; length 0.65 mm..... 420

3. *Diachasma tryoni:* Cast skin of first-instar larva, showing head characters of first instar and serosal cellular mass still clinging to ventral surface..... 422

4. *Diachasma tryoni:* Lava of first instar, lateral aspect, showing right main tracheal trunk with branches, and characteristic position and volume of egg serosal cells clinging to ventral surface..... 423

5. *Diachasma tryoni:* Larva of first instar about to molt, lateral aspect showing food canal filled with fat globules and illustrating the beginning of the formation of the meconium..... 424

Page

FIG. 6. *Diachasma tryoni:* Larva in second instar, dorsal aspect, showing general shape of body and food canal 424
7. *Diachasma tryoni:* Mandible of second-instar larva, showing mandible of third instar pushing from within 425
8. *Diachasma tryoni:* Larva of the third instar, dorsal aspect 425
9. *Diachasma tryoni:* Mandible of third-instar larva, showing mandible of fourth instar pushing from within 425
10. *Diachasma tryoni:* Third-instar larva, lateral aspect, showing digestive canal 426
11. *Diachasma tryoni:* Larva of fourth instar, lateral aspect, showing complete right tracheal trunk with branches and stigmata 427
12. *Diachasma tryoni:* Mature larva, lateral aspect 428
13. *Diachasma tryoni:* Greatly enlarged view of spines covering surface of body of mature larva 428
14. *Diachasma tryoni:* Head of mature larva, dorso-cephalic view 429
15. *Diachasma tryoni:* Mandible of mature larva 429
16. *Diachasma tryoni:* Alimentary canal removed from a mature pupa, showing the position and shape of the meconium 431
17. *Diachasma tryoni:* Fruit fly puparium showing emergence hole made by adult parasite 433
18. *Diachasma tryoni:* Parts of ovipositor: A, E, lateral sheaths; B, poison blade; C and D, piercing blades, showing characters of ends of each blade 436
19. *Diachasma tryoni:* Reproductive system of newly emerged female: A, alkaline gland; B, poison reservoir with poison glands leading to it; C, spermatheca; D, ovaries, showing position and usual number of eggs and developing egg cells in newly emerged female 437
20. *Opius humilis:* Egg freshly laid 440
21. *Opius humilis:* Mature egg 440
22. *Opius humilis:* Larva of first instar, lateral aspect, showing position and quantity of egg serosal cells clinging to ventral surface 441
23. *Opius humilis:* Larva of first instar, dorsal aspect, showing head characters, complete tracheal system, and digestive canal 441
24. *Opius humilis:* Molted skin of first-instar larva, showing head characters 442
25. *Opius humilis:* Mandible of mature larva 442
26. *Diachasma fullawayi:* Freshly deposited egg 445
27. *Diachasma fullawayi:* Mature egg 445
28. *Diachasma fullawayi:* Cast skin of first-instar larva, showing head characters and egg serosal cells still clinging to ventral surface 446
29. *Diachasma fullawayi:* Mandible of mature larva 447
30. *Tetrastichus giffardianus:* Egg newly deposited 449
31. *Tetrastichus giffardianus:* Newly hatched larva 449
32. *Tetrastichus giffardianus:* Pupæ in normal position and number in fruit-fly puparium opened to show contents 450
33. *Tetrastichus giffardianus:* Fruit-fly puparium showing characteristic emergence hole made by adult parasite 451
34. *Diachasma tryoni:* Dead encysted egg removed from melon-fly pupa 455
35. *Tetrastichus giffardianus:* Dead encysted cluster of eggs removed from melon-fly pupa 456
36. *Galesus silvestrii:* Egg, 1 day old 458
37. *Galesus silvestrii:* Newly hatched larva 458
38. *Galesus silvestrii:* Larva of second instar 459
39. *Galesus silvestrii:* Mandible of mature larva 459

Page

FIG. 40. *Galesus silvestrii:* Fruit-fly puparium showing characteristic emergence hole made by adult parasite 460
41. *Pachycrepoideus dubius:* Fruit-fiy puparium showing characteristic emergence hole made by adult parasite 462

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON INTESTINAL TRICHINÆ

FIG. 1. Skeleton outlines of two dwarfed trichinæ after the first molt outside of the host and of two unmolted larvæ from the same host about 18 hours after artificial infection 476
3. *Trichina spiralis:* Outline drawing of a dwarf larva after the first molt outside of the host 477

BACTERIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON ALFALFA SILAGE

FIG. 1. Graphs showing protein-sparing effect of carbohydrate in alfalfa-silage fermentation, first series 588
2. Graphs showing protein-sparing effect of carbohydrate in alfalfa-silage fermentation, second series 589
3. Graphs showing protein-sparing effect of carbohydrate in alfalfa-silage fermentation, third series 589

BROWN CANKER OF ROSES, CAUSED BY DIAPORTHE UMBRINA

FIG. 1. *Diaporthe umbrina: a*, Vertical section of a pycnidium in nature, × 80; simple and branched sporophores; *c*, pycnospores, × 360 597
2. *Diaporthe umbrina*: *a*, Vertical section of perithecia in nature, × 80; *b*, an ascus; *c*, ascospores; *d*, germinating ascospores, × 420 597
3. *Diaporthe umbrina*: Tangential section showing relative arrangement of pycnidium and perithecia in nature, a pycnidium surrounded by five perithecia; *a*, proliferous stratum extending upward from base of pycnidium 597

A MULTIPLE-PIPETTE HOLDER FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF SERUM FOR THE COMPLEMENT-FIXATION TEST

FIG. 1. General view of device and pipettes 616
2. Holder connected with serum bottles in standard tray 616
3. Test tubes in rack 617

PARASITISM, MORPHOLOGY, AND CYTOLOGY OF CRONARTIUM RIBICOLA

FIG. 1. Diagram representing the life circle of *Cronartium ribicola*.